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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904.

VOL. XV. NO. 149

## THE BATTLE RUNS A WEEK

### The Sixth Day Finds It Bloodier Than Ever But Still Without End

Dispatches From Tokio Describe It as a Japanese Victory Which Does Not Fall Far Short of a Russian Rout—St. Petersburg Fearful But at the Last Moment Hears Better News From Mukden.

There is still an utter lack of official news in the Russian capital from the scene of operations in Manchuria and the feeling of depression and gloom which has prevailed there is still manifest. It, however, has been somewhat lessened by a hint that favorable news had been received from the eastern division of the Russian army.

In view of the sensational character of this news, however, people were advised to await official confirmation before accepting it fully. All later reports of fighting bear out the earlier statements regarding the terribly heavy losses incurred in the six days during which the battle has raged.

**FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.**  
Associated Press Correspondent Gives Russian Encouragement.

Mukden, Oct. 15.—The Russian correspondent of the Associated Press in his story of the fighting below Mukden says: "The struggle was resumed today at breakfast with every promise of another day of stubborn combat. It is now the sixth day of a fight unprecedented in history for stubbornness and tenacity shown by both sides.

Fighting on Friday morning was resumed at 6 o'clock. We again advanced from Shikhe, capturing advanced positions held by the Japanese by brilliant attacks by the Japanese and Yekhnovsky regiments. We reached their second line positions but here a fierce artillery fire compelled our troops to halt and a desperate artillery duel commenced. Twelve Japanese guns were silenced, every gunner being killed and their infantry support also being driven back. The guns stood in plain view but it was impossible for us to take them. Two battalions which were ordered to secure the guns advanced in the face of a terrible cannonade and rifle fire from the Japanese rear positions. It was, however, an impossible task. The sharpshooters of the enemy decimated the advancing ranks, whole companies withered under the terrific fire, and our men were compelled to abandon the attempt.

Later in the day a similar fate befell three of our batteries. They had advanced behind our infantry to pave the way for an attack on a Japanese position but the infantry was forced back, the artillerymen were almost all killed and the guns remained alone.

The Japanese made repeated desperate advances in the hope of securing the guns and the accuracy of our fire was splendid. An entire battalion of Japanese was moved down while attempting to advance, the troops fighting brilliantly and blood literally flowing in streams. Everywhere death seemed to be a secondary consideration. Toward evening the fighting at Shikhe abated and we had the Japanese retreating.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—The latest report from the front brings the story of a great battle up to Saturday morning. When the fighting at Shikhe was renewed with unabated vigor. The Russians are holding their position at Shikhe and apparently neither they nor the Japanese are able to advance. All accounts agree that the battle of Liao Yang is being overshadowed in ferocity and the number of casualties. It is now the sixth day of the desperate fighting and the issue is still in the balance. The feeling in St. Petersburg is one of extreme gloom and depression. Lack of official news, the undoubted retrogression from General Kuropatkin's aggressive move and enormous Russian losses in men and guns, compared with the optimistic reports from Tokio, all combine to prepare the public for anything short of a total rout of the Russians.

Nevertheless reports of newspaper correspondents at the front, while admitting heavy losses of the Russian

**INCREASED SLAUGHTER.**  
Tokio Finds Dead Russians Lying Everywhere.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—Succeeding reports increase the extent of Russian slaughter in the desperate battle that has raged for the past week. General Kuropatkin has reported that his army alone has buried 4,500 Russian dead. The reports of Generals Nodera and Oku are incomplete, but everything indicates that Field Marshal Oyama's estimate of the Russian loss of 30,000 men will fall far below the actual mark. A report dealing with the Russian losses, received during the night from the Japanese field headquarters, says: "The loss sustained by the enemy opposing our right army so far as ascertained are as follows: Bodies left near Boushu on the left bank of the Taitse river, 350; in front of our Boushu detachment, 1500; at Taitse, 300; near Tumenets, 200; before the right column, 500; near Kounikou and north of Tumenets, 1200; near Chien-tao, 300; north of Panliassan and near Wumingsu, 150; before the left column near Shaotaku and northward, 200; total, 4500.

"The number left in other places has not yet been counted but it is large. The enemy's loss in this direction must exceed twenty thousand. Among the trophies captured are 200 shells, six ammunition wagons and munitions. The direction of the center and left armies is under investigation.

**RUSSIANS LINGERING HOPE.**  
A Hint From the Front of Encouraging News.

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## A SUDDEN STOP IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.



He Knows Where He Is Now, At Any Rate.

troops and their retreat beyond Shikhe described the soldiers as fighting with undiminished ardor. One dispatch even hints at extremely encouraging news from the eastern flank but counsels patience and official confirmation before accepting it as true.

There is a noteworthy absence of bitterness against General Kuropatkin and the belief is prevalent that he was compelled to assume the offensive. A majority of the people are inclined to regard him as a victim of circumstances and all admire the skillful manner in which he again removed his forces as soon as he realized the danger of pressing the advance. The report that he personally assumed command of the three divisions in order to cover the retreat finds widespread credence.

**RUSSIANS DRIVEN NORTH.**  
Tokio Reports that Kuropatkin's Move Has Ended in Failure.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—General Kuropatkin's southern advance has been beaten and his army is in retreat. He is, however, fighting as valiantly as to spare the Russian army from an utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line along the Sha (Sakho) river. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit and will probably inflict still more severe damage on Kuropatkin's forces.

As a result of the bloody battle of Oct. 14, the Russians left 2,000 dead on the field, which they lost. Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at over 30,000.

Fighting continued all along the entire line today and the end is not near. It seems to be impossible for the Russians to rally, and they will probably be pressed back across the Hun river.

**REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.**  
How the Three Japanese Armies Fared in the Fight.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—Lengthy reports from the field, received today and published this evening are as follows: "Right army. The force of the enemy which opposed the right flank of the right army holding the villages of Tumenets (Tomin) and Ta pass and engaged the detachment which was sent to Boushu was unable to keep its ground on Oct. 14, and showed signs of retreat. The commander of the army then ordered the Boushu detachment to hotly pursue the enemy

not chasing the enemy. "The Russian force holding Linchen-pao consisted of over a regiment of infantry with two batteries of artillery, and this force is now retreating toward Sugangial, where the Russians are holding. A portion of the center column is pursuing the enemy toward Yuburou.

The force of the enemy opposing the left wing of the left army at Changliengpo and neighborhood, where the left column was engaging them gradually obtained reinforcements and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon made a counter attack, but they were successfully repulsed by our left column. The strength of the enemy opposing the left column was fully four regiments of infantry with ten batteries of artillery.

The report from field headquarters goes on to say: "From Oct. 12 to Oct. 14, the result of continuous fighting has been favorable in every direction, while the enemy's strength was always superior. Not only was the enemy defeated but was vigorously pursued by us, our forces pressing him against the left flank of the Hun river and inflicting on him heavy losses. The guns captured number thirty and the prisoners taken number several hundred.

Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated and his offensive movement has ended in a total failure. The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be easily counted. The enemy's losses cannot be easily ascertained owing to the continuance of the fighting but they must exceed 30,000. The trophies beside guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition wagons and rifles. These are still uncounted. The Russian corpses left on the field between October 10 and October 15, and buried by us, exceed 2,000 in number. The bodies left after the fighting of Oct. 14, are very numerous. Our casualties Oct. 11 and October 12 were fifteen officers killed, forty six wounded and 1250 men killed

## SPHINX SPEAKS

### Parker for the Second Time Delivers Himself AND REPEATS HIMSELF

The Filipinos He Believes Should Be Promised Independence at No Particular Time But as Soon as They Prove Their Capacity.

Rosemont, Oct. 15, Esopus, N. Y.—Judge Parker today addressed two visiting delegations on official issues, making his second speech of the campaign since accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency. The delegation numbered about 120 men, a score representing the Parker Independent club and others the Avon Beach regular democratic club of Long Island.

Judge Parker met them on his veranda and was greeted with hand clapping. Col. Charles B. Codman, Esq., of New York made extended speeches. Both speakers confined their remarks to the Philippine Island question and a discussion of the attitude of republican administration on that question. Judge Parker replied as follows: "Col. Codman, Prof. Harden and gentlemen: I greatly appreciate the compliment of your presence and assurance of the support of yourselves and those you represent. The importance of the issue, to which your order cannot be over estimated. It is attracting the attention of thoughtful and patriotic men all over the country. Permit me to call your attention to a portion of the democratic platform relating to it: 'No government has a right to make one set of laws for those at home and a different set of laws, adverse to their character, for those in colonies. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be a part of the American domain. We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans and that it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantee of protection to the citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, to set the Filipino people upon their feet free and independent to work out their own destiny.'

The declaration of independence, born in the brain of father of democracy, says the same thing in effect, for it declares that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. I have before said that we may not disregard the responsibility imposed by the possession of the Philippines and that responsibility will be best subserved by providing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self government and giving to them assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. This means independence for the Filipinos in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared, they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do, unassisted, unless asking help; untrammelled by our politics, unencumbered by our political and uncontrolled by us.

Secretary Taft has said: 'A promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the more violent element disposed to agitation to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. The success of the experiment we are making in the Philippines depends on having the Filipinos understand we are there for their benefit, but that we expect to stay there indefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them. Here we have the issue clearly defined. The republican party stands for the subjugation of a defenseless foreign people. Democracy stands for freedom. We relieve Spain of this thorn in her flesh, the Philippines, to plunge into our own.'

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 15.—No more force bills; no more federal laws for the control of state elections. This was the conclusion reached by David B. Hill after discussing the race question as a political issue here tonight. He declared that the republican platform injected the question into the campaign, not directly, but indirectly, not openly and manfully, but covertly and cowardly.

The congressional investigation invoked, he said, looks like a threat intended for intimidation purposes. Continuing, he said the proposal espoused in the platform might be viewed with more complacency and less seriousness had not the attitude of the present occupant of the White House, ever since his incumbency thereof, been that of ill-concealed hostility to those whose notions of social equality differed so radically from his own. It is a fact demonstrated by an examination of the last census in connection with the election returns in ordinary years that the democrats have actually had a majority of the white vote sufficient of the eastern middle and western states to enable them to control the presidency the negro vote from those states being excluded from computation and the southern electoral vote remaining as at present and that the republicans have only been enabled to win national elections through the colored republican vote. This fact speaks for itself. The figures thus indicate that this is still a white man's government and must necessarily largely remain so.

**AN ENGINEER'S ERROR**  
In Consequence, a Total Wreck on the D. & R. G.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 15.—Nearly a score of persons were injured in a head-on collision between Rio Grande express train No. 6, eastbound, and extra freight train No. 53, westbound, one-half mile east of Adobe siding and four miles east of Florence at 6:15 o'clock this morning. The two trains came together on a sharp curve and neither engineer saw the on-coming train till they were only thirty feet apart. The express train was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour and No. 63 was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The impact was so great that nearly all the passengers were hurled from their seats and Mrs. P. P. Cunningham, wife of the D. & R. G. agent at Eden, Colo., was thrown through a window. The front end of the boiler of the freight engine was embedded in the front end of the express train fully sixteen inches. The accident was due to the failure of the freight train, which was late, to take the siding at Portland and allow the passenger train, which was running on scheduled time and had the right of way pass. Conductor Elmer Dewey had been given orders to sidetrack at Beaver Station. When asked for a statement, Dewey merely said it was a misunderstanding of the time on his part.

When the two trains came together six cars of merchandise were thrown fully twenty feet from the track and the almost a total loss. The baggage, express and smoking cars of the express train were reduced to kindling wood. The express car was thrown over the tender of the engine and nearly half of the baggage car stood on top of the broken tender. The scenes for the first three minutes after the wreck occurred are indescribable. The noise of escaping steam from the battered engines, mingled with the cries and groans of the injured and the shouts of those who had escaped was awful. Telegrams were hastily sent to the railroad headquarters at Pueblo and Salida and relief men with every available physician and nurse was sent to the scene of the wreck.

The first reports of the wreck that reached Florence stated that a score of people had been killed outright and that twice as many more were wounded and dying. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town and within an hour thousands of people were going to the wreck in wagons, on horseback and on foot. Transportation conveniences were at a premium and long before 9 o'clock not another rig could be procured at any price. Despite the awful force of the collision neither of the engines of the wrecked trains left the track, but they now resemble two big heaps of iron.

Those seriously injured are: Engineer Fred Boesinger, Pueblo, of the freight train, jaw fractured, arm broken and internal injuries; Conductor A. G. Moulton, Denver, train No. 6, bad cash on head; Carl Pitcock, fireman of train No. 6, broken arm, leg bruised badly and probably internally injured; Engineer August Gleyre, Pueblo, train No. 6, fractured ankle and broken arm; Mrs. F. P. Cunningham, back severely injured, also sustained a number of injuries; Mrs. Cunningham, daughter of the engineer, was viewed with relief, arm and leg bruised, but not seriously.

**NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORD.**  
Barney Oldfield Cut the Ten Mile Time Down.

Cleveland, Oct. 15.—Barney Oldfield won two races from Earl Kaiser today on the Glenview track during an automobile meeting given by the Cleveland Driving Park company. The first race was a standing start ten mile affair and in this Oldfield established a new world's record, putting the mark down to 9:17 1-5, and beating Kaiser by over three-quarters of a mile. In the five mile, flying start, Oldfield got off in front and never was headed, winning by a quarter of a mile, in 4:43 2-5.

**TWELVE MILE GAP.**  
A Hole in the Santa Fe Between El Paso and Albuquerque.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 15.—The Santa Fe road still has a washout of about twelve miles between here and Albuquerque and it will be several days before trains are running. All the other roads are running trains regularly. It is still raining here, however, and the Rio Grande river is rising slowly. It has been rising for a week or more, but only a few inches daily.

**MAXWELL AT PRESCOTT**  
He Spoke of the Material Interests of Arizona.

Prescott, Ariz., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The Maxwell meeting tonight in this city was unquestionably the greatest demonstration that has ever taken place in northern Arizona. The able and logical manner in which the interests of Arizona were discussed and handled by Mr. Maxwell created a profound impression and after its conclusion many were heard to openly express their endorsement of the principles advocated. The speech made Mr. Fowler many friends and votes.

Mining as a kindred subject to irrigation was ably handled and Mr. Maxwell's remarks met with universal approval in this community. No politics whatever were injected into the discussion and the consensus of opinion was that the people were not only enlightened on the material welfare of the territory's interests but likewise do they heartily approve of the practical inauguration of governmental recognition, as it was shown to

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